

of the Government, indebted to it for its creation, is all that is to be published. The election of this body is all the part which the people are permitted to take in the Government. They are simply allowed to send to Paris a set of men on whom almost no power is conferred, and whose slight agency in public affairs the Government is furnished with means of controlling at its pleasure.—*New York Evening Post.*

LITERARY NOTICES.

DRAYTON. A Story of American Life. New York: Harper & Brothers.

We have read this novel with interest and pleasure, both for the ability it displays, and because of our recognizing in the author a true and noble aim. As a story, it is not remarkable for complexity of plot, intensity of interest, or for strange and startling incidents. It is a simple narrative, the development of which can be very easily guessed at from the beginning. It has some distinctly drawn and original characters, and some life-like and amusing sketches of society. The manly, ambitious, energetic hero and his high-spirited Ellen, fit one another with a marvelous adjustment—love from predilection and a hold on the sympathies of the reader has the heart-history of the melancholy George Meredith and his devoted Caroline. Perhaps the most powerful, as certainly the most painful portion of the volume, is the episode of Mary Winters. The old story of oversteering love, deception, betrayal, shame, crime, madness, and death, is here told with new pathos and melancholy truth.

Were we to speak critically of this agreeable novel, we should say that it has somewhat too much of talk, sentiment, and glorification of the passion of ambition. Yet these faults are redeemed, we think, by many eloquent and poetical passages, and the earnest utterance of many just and generous principles. We heartily wish the author success.

ARTHUR'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANECDOTES OF LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS. With Illustrations. No. 6 and 7. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. Published by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

This is an interesting and amusing collection. We know of nothing over which we should like better to write away an idle hour.

THE KNICKERBOCKER. February, 1852.

This number deserves, though it does not need, a kindly notice from us. It has the face of an old friend, and is, as ever, welcome. We have spent an hour very agreeably over the number before us.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Feb., 1852.

The number for this month contains an interesting portion of Abbott's Life of Napoleon, with the conclusion of his charming biography of Franklin; some chapters of Bulwer's new novel; a fine article, entitled "Street Scenes of the French Republic," and several admirable tales. This is an excellent family work—we know of none better.

THE CORNER-STONE. By Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

This well-known work of a distinguished religious and moral writer, here comes before us greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous illustrations. For a new appearance of such an old favorite with the more serious part of the public, a mere announcement is enough, as any remarks upon its character and aim would be plainly supererogatory.

A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEN. By Austin Henry Layard. Abridged by him from his larger work. With numerous woodcuts. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The excellent abridgement of one of the most important and interesting works of discovery, meets a popular want. The fame of the author and the subject of the work conspire to insure appreciation and success. The world is now looking with peculiar interest back to that "morning land" of so grand and present desolation; and a fitting lifter of the solemn walls of ancient centuries is Layard.

SLAVERY: Letters and Speeches, by Horace Mann. Boston: B. B. Masses & Co.

This noble work, inscribed to the young men of Massachusetts, is an eloquent and characteristic dedication, in a name of moral wealth. No one stands forth in our time and country more worthy than the author, to counsel and lead the young and generous spirits who would do battle for great unpopular truths. In the first place, he has bound him to him by the force of an emboldening gratitude for his unceasing devotion to the interesting work of education. With an intellect of great directness and power, he has what is rarer, better, a moral organization alive in every nerve and fibre. Intense alike in his loves and hates, he is bold, intelligent, determined, and inflexible, when a principle is at stake. He makes use of all the weapons in his armory, from "the sword of the spirit" to the eloquence of highest truth, to the dagger of sarcasm, and even the bludgeon of invective. He lays about him right and left, and gives no quarter. But, though a grand fighter, he is something more. A deeper look into his nature reveals a hopeful gentleness, an ever fresh enthusiasm, a glowing love for humanity, and a manly acknowledgment of faulty to the God of justice, liberty, and right. His is not a life of artificiality and constraint, walked in by prejudice, lighted only by the narrow windows of policy or sect; it is rather the out-door life of nature, with long stretches of unobstructed views in the cultivated realm of the affections, the light of flowers, the richness of verdure, the warmth of sunshine, and the freshness of morning air; and, over all, a sky of broad, free thought, with one radiant eagle-principle, balancing himself in the zenith.

This high-spirited principle of freedom overlooks all sentiments and passions, all aspirations and powers, and a sort of sombre shade is sometimes cast by its dark wings on the glow of poetry and the luxuriance of wide-spreading affections and sympathies.

The heart of oppression, a stream of swollen waters, with fetters on its borders, and water on its sands; fast, when poured in one concentrated volume, it might sweep away some rock-enclosed wrong. The arrows of truth are sometimes sent with a scorching fierceness and force, and with their points, tipped in poison, without which they might have done their work quite as effectively. We can but think that there is a little unnecessary malignancy in some of Mr. Mann's deprecating and limping, though many of his operations are performed with rare skill and a terrible professional coolness. Yet this sort of work cannot be agreeable to him, though bravely undertaken for the public weal. His tastes must run against it; and he surely deserves the distinguished consideration of that great modern apostle of freedom and abnegation, when the text of "conquer your prejudices" is for this setting about "a disagreeable duty with alacrity."

The publication before us contains all the most celebrated speeches and letters of Mr. Mann on the Slavery question, with his admirable argument in the case of the United States v. Daniel Drayton. Throughout, this eloquent man is informed with the burning spirit of freedom. It is a whole army of keen and powerful arguments against oppression—a suc-

cession of sharp, resounding blows on the gates of the doomed Bastille. It is not given to such spirits as his of whom we have spoken to see those ponderous gates give way, and those massive walls rock to the inward surge of the liberating host, the marks of their blows will bear record of how well they struck. If they never welcome the morning, their signal-fire has been seen through the night; if they fall at the onset, their battle-blast has been heard—their banners flung out; if they must pass away before the day of victory and redemption, shall they not "die content," having "fought the good fight," "finished their course," and "kept the faith?" G. G.

For the National Era.

KOSUTH.

BY EDWARD D. HOWARD.

Kosuth! Magyar! there was a time
These words to me were strange and new—
When in my heart no bounding thrush
Like liquid fire came rushing through,
As pen or tongue, for praise or blame,
Proclaimed a foreign stranger's name.

There was a time when fire that burns
This life eternal in his soul,
Constant and undimmed as the stars,
Through his brain's sinuous coils that roll,
No brighter gleam of light betrayed,
When from afar those accents strayed.

But now, as free winds fan the flame
Of watch-fires in the quiet night—
As clouds encircle, meeting, those
As clouds encircle, meeting, those
As clouds encircle, meeting, those
As clouds encircle, meeting, those

Thoughts of heroic deeds glow by,
And godlike victory to come;
Deep longings for the pure and high,
Now eloquent, which once were dumb—
Come gushing o'er me with the word
Before so hesitantly I heard.

Kosuth! my heart leaps at thy name,
As if blood were kindle to claim—
And kindled I am proud to claim—
A high and holy life that binds
In deathless love, fraternal minds.

Oh, hero-soldier! not in vain
Thy native soil with blood is wet!
Though tyrants triumph for a time,
The sun of Freedom is not set;
The clock that ticks round the dawn
Herald its march of glory on!

Thy fellow-soldiers sleep in death,
Or, exiled strangers, roam afar;
The tyrant and the traitor reign,
Where trampled bones and altars are;
The widow's and the orphan's cry
From Hungary ascends on high!

Enough for sorrow and regret;
Enough for agony and tears!
Lo! Freedom's hour is here and true—
And victory in coming years;
Enough to raise the true and brave,
Wherever Freedom's banners wave.

Home, deeds, and noble death,
Defeat that fills the world with gloom,
Oh, heaven despoiled! know ye not
Such triumph brings unsundering down?
Ay! know ye not, O'er all the Earth,
Such strong give Truth and Freedom birth?

Go! bind your hands as Austria binds,
Lo! Freedom's hour is here and true—
And victory in coming years;
Enough to raise the true and brave,
Wherever Freedom's banners wave.

Let brave betrayers of the free
Go fasten on the pole of crime;
Be mine, Kosuth, to smite thee,
And bid thy brother's hand to thine,
Fronter with thee to suffer wrong,
Than share the victory with the strong.

With good and brave Kosuth's (I name)
With Bruce, and Washington, and Tell,
Brave old De Kalb, and Lafayette,
And Warren in the field that fell,
Thy name shall ever be,
High in the annals of the free.

A welcome from each manly heart,
A cheer from every freeman's breast,
A cordial, warm, fraternal grasp,
Nor shall greet thee as our honored guest,
Nor shall greet thee as our honored guest,
Our words of sympathy withhold.

Orwell, December, 1851.

Referring to Kosuth's reception at Marcellus,
I pronounced Kosuth.

It is said that the notorious Alberti—who
was justly convicted of kidnapping about a
year ago—has been pardoned by Governor
Bulwer, and is now at large. This is a
most worthy than the author, to counsel and
lead the young and generous spirits who would
do battle for great unpopular truths. In the
first place, he has bound him to him by the
force of an emboldening gratitude for his unceasing
devotion to the interesting work of education.

RELIGION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Louisville *Prebiterian Herald* argues upon its readers' active efforts for the improvement of the colored population. It quotes from the report of the missionary operations of the Methodist Church in South Carolina:

"In 1829, when our operations began, the South Carolina Conference gave to the Church a membership in the proportion of 16,000 colored to 30,000 whites. Now she gives 37,860 colored, to a majority of 6,954 whites are members of the South Carolina Conference. The report also states that 'a vast change, too, has been superinduced upon the entire Southern mind, and the general condition of the slaves everywhere incalculably improved.'"

THE TALL-HORNED DOCTRINE.—Nothing has excited our surprise more than to witness the great variety of opinions expressed among Christian men on the question whether there is a higher law than the law of the land. A vast amount of absurdity and nonsense has been published, both by the pulpit and the press, in reference to it. The ground is stated in a nutshell, in a Thanksgiving sermon, by the Rev. Albert Barnes. He held that when a civil law conflicts with God's law, it is our duty first to use our lawful influence to secure its repeal; secondly, to refrain from forcible resistance, single or combined, unless the case should justify a revolution; thirdly, to obey the law, and suffer the penalty. He further maintained, that the constituted authorities are the judges of the constitutionality of any law—and that they cannot determine a question of constitutionality in their own favor, but must refer to God, and to the general conformity of our law to God's law, and said that it was most important, in a thirty-one States, so few moments ago, could have contradicted that law.

Frederickson (Ky.) Herald.

The following is an extract from a letter of M. Kosuth to the "Committee at Cincinnati, which Mr. Palukay was 'to deliver and explain, illumination, banquet, and costly entertainment. Allow me to provide for your lodging and board; and whatever you may have resolved to bestow for the purpose, let it be sent to the Hungarian fund."

FALLING OF THE HORSE-SHOE ROCK.—On Sunday afternoon, a portion of the rock of the Horse Shoe Falls on the American side of the Niagara river, between the island and the Tower, fell into the chasm below. The portion which has gone is about one hundred feet long, and is a whole army of keen and powerful arguments against oppression—a suc-

LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1852.

On Wednesday evening last we attended the second concert given in this city by Signor Pardi and his admirable associates. I cannot say that I like Pardi as well in concert-singing as in opera. As an actress, she is imposing and facile, though she lacks I think, some of the higher elements of the *art dramatique*. But the stiff and circumscribed style of a concert-singer seems peculiarly unsuited to her. She evidently needs the free sweep of a broad stage, with all its brilliant accessories. The little salon now allowed her is constrained, and even her smile and unmeaning. It is quite different with Anna Patti, with her quiet, serious face, which never puts on a smile without a purpose, and but apparently in obedience to a genuine impulse. To me she has been an interesting and charming person; her voice, sweet and lady-like, with a secondary attraction, as she stands before me. The position of a vocalist, standing alone in her own character, or the platform of a concert-room, is one of essential and painful awkwardness; yet this Patti almost makes you forget, not by fascinating smiles, or remarkably graceful carriage, or easy nonchalance; but by a childlike simplicity and a womanly seriousness, by the utter absence of all professional airs and artistic coquetry.

Pardi's music has any amount of the energy of passion, but scarcely lacks its deeper, more powerful—the contagion, the electric flame. It is the exultant, musical utterance of the pride of life, the strength and glow of a full-blooded organization; it is the *physique* sung. One listens in vain for the exulting and sultry, the up-swinging and deep-searching melodies of the spirit.

I was never more thrilled with the ecstasy of music than by the wonderful concert of Signor Strakosch. The plain, unadorned, and his genius, and the mastery of his touch, seem like some grand woman-sound from the away of a great passion—giving voice to all the longings of the heart, and the sweet, harmonious, its deep unimagined harmonies of tenderness and devotion, with startling bursts of passion, the low sob of sorrow and the wild carol of joy.

I sat watching the beautiful fingering of Strakosch, and abandoning myself utterly to the bewitching enchantment of his music, a strange, wild fancy occurred to me. Could he, this Strakosch, be a fitting form for a moment, and hopes of fair beings floated and danced and glided about me—my Loves, with low and quivering—Graces twining their white arms about my neck, and my spirits glancing hither and thither, like humming-birds; there were frolicsome Fucks, and delicate Ariets; but to my vision, most of those wild glads, and liquid sounds changed to young flames bathing by moonlight, filling a summer dell with their sweet laughter, or tripping down a pebbly brook, making a silver plashing with their small, white feet.

The accompaniment of Strakosch are the most delicious I have ever heard. When Pardi sung to him, it was like listening to a full-throated nightingale, beside the murmurous gush and trickling of a fountain, while Alaska Hauser is a wizard with the violin. In his hands, it ticks, laughs, storms, pleads, rejoices and sorrows, by turns. Were his notes to take visible form, he could almost people a world with human and superhuman forms.

A night or two since we went with some friends to see the distinguished English tragedian, Mr. G. V. Brooke, as Othello. They say, I should perhaps think, that in the role of that character, "as one having authority," I should simply say he cannot play the Othello of Shakespeare. His personation, to my judgment, lacks both dignity and passion, their place being supplied by one of those cold, hard, and unfeeling qualities, which being the French refinements of two rather blunt English expressions.

I know not how better dramatic critics may regard Mr. Brooke, but his personation of that character was, in the most important parts of the play, if not throughout, painfully unsatisfactory to me. It impressed me as neither a classical, nor a modern, nor a dramatic personation, but a mere imitation of a personation.

Mr. Brooke introduced a resolution calling for information in relation to the contract for the transportation of the mail between New York and California.

Mr. Brodhead introduced a resolution calling for information in relation to the contract for the transportation of the mail between New York and California.

The bill appropriating \$72,500 for the repair of the room for the Congressional Library was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

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of his declining age. I trust to Heaven that this estimation placed upon the conscience and independence of thousands and tens of thousands" of republicans may be as false as it is humiliating.

It has been said that Mr. Clay was willing, after having acquired himself of this last duty to his deluded country, and turned with this falling back the bark of his old age, to the hearts of the people; to their interests, not their sympathies; and its influence will in a great measure pass away with the interest of the party questions it advocated.

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TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Senate was engaged to-day in discussing the Non-Intervention resolutions. Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at length.

Nothing of interest was done in the House. A long rambling discussion was had on the subject of defending Oregon and California, the expenditures of the quartermaster's department, &c.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Nagara*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th ultimo for New York, left Halifax on Wednesday, in consequence of having exhausted her supply of coal during a very tempestuous passage.

The most interesting intelligence brought by this arrival, and communicated to us through the telegraph, is what relates to the new Constitution of France, which had just been published at Paris. From the summary of the provisions forwarded to us, it appears that President Bonaparte is to be the responsible Governor of the nation for ten years; justice is to be dispensed in his name; he has the initiative of all laws, and the right to grant pardons in the commander of the land and sea forces; he can declare war and make treaties; is to appoint all public functionaries; and all who accept public stations are required to take an oath of obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President. In case of his death, the Senate is to convocate the nation for a new election, the President being entitled, however, by a secret decree, to designate any citizen as merit the confidence of the People. This Constitution, it is said, does not give general satisfaction.

Nat. Intelligencer, 5th inst.

THE STACUTE RIOT CASES have been sent by Judge Condit to the Circuit Court at Canandaigua in June next. Judge C. gives no opinion on the validity of the indictments, leaving the whole matter to be argued before Judge Wilson.

At a meeting of the DUBLIN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held at the City Hall, Dublin, the 7th of First Month, (January) 1852, the following resolutions were offered, discussed, and unanimously adopted:

1. That this meeting has read with grave disapprobation the report of the interview between a deputation of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and Louis Kosuth, late Governor of Hungary, on his arrival in New York, in which, after presenting an official address of welcome, the deputation proceeded to intimate that "no reply was desired," on the ground that, as the nation's guest, he should be absolved from any expression of sympathy which might compromise his neutrality in the present state of the parties in the United States.

2. That this meeting considers that, in thus refusing to receive Kosuth from the duty incumbent upon him, as upon every other occasion, to express sympathy with the down-trodden millions of republican America, the deputation have, according to the extent of their influence, inflicted a serious injury on the anti-slavery cause, by establishing a dangerous precedent for every other visitor to the United States who may plead absorbing claims or peculiar interests as a release from personal effort for his wrongs.

Members of the Committee—George Adley, Richard Allen, Joseph Allen, Hewson Edgerly, William Fisher, Joseph Fisher, William Webb.

RICHARD D. WEBB, Secretary.
The National Era will oblige the Dublin Anti-Slavery Society by inserting the above.

R. D. WEBB.
We comply with the request of Mr. Webb, but without assenting to the views of the resolutions, or the propriety of their passage.—*Ed. Era.*

OBITUARY.
MARSEILLES, January 12, 1852.
Dear Sir: Will you please publish the following obituary notice, and oblige a disconsolate father?
NATH. SOULE.
CLORIAND M. SOULE, died on the 25th day of October, 1851.

OLIVE S. SOULE, died on the 28th of October, 1851.
AMANDA M. F. SOULE, 23, died on the 11th of November, 1851.
MINERVA A. SOULE, died on the 24 day of December, 1851. All of the milk sickness.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST—1852-53.
ON the 15th of November last, the *Evening Post* entered upon the second half-century of its existence. It has now reached its fortieth year, and its history is a record of triumph and success. It has been a constant source of information and amusement to the people of New York, and its influence is felt throughout the Empire.

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